

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the pills consisted essentially of aloes and ferrous sulphate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of said article, " * * * Female Pills * * * a safe and sovereign remedy in female complaints * * * an emmenagogue in producing menstruation * * * for the removal of Irregularities * * * are used * * * (except in cases of Pregnancy) * * * Opening obstructions of the vessels * * * cure of disorders peculiarly incident to the Female Sex * * * remedy against those general complaints the Female Sex are subject to * * * cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood * * * open those obstructions which Virgins are liable to * * * best * * * for * * * the irregularities * * * for the palpitation of the heart, giddiness, loathing of food, bad digestion, pains of the stomach, heating of the arteries of the neck, short breath * * * scurvy * * * should be taken by all women at * * * age * * * forty-five * * * to prevent those disorders that usually attend them at that time * * * sovereign remedy * * * in all hypochondriac, hysterick, or vapourish disorders * * * strengthen the nerves * * * for * * * obstruction of * * * courses * * * continue their use until the end is answered * * *," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 29, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8957. Adulteration of eggs. U. S. * * * v. 12 Cases of Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 13567. I. S. No. 10228-t. S. No. W-641.)

On July 31, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 25, 1920, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "From C. F. Wilkins, Hugoton, Kans."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, decomposed and rotten eggs, and was unfit for food.

On August 30, 1920, C. W. Bedford, Denver, Colo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree condemning said eggs as adulterated, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8958. Misbranding of Lewis' Nerve Pills. U. S. * * * v. 20 Packages * * * of Lewis, Nerve Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13585. I. S. No. 10205-t. S. No. W-677.)

On September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 packages of Lewis' Nerve Pills, consigned by the A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., alleging that

the article had been shipped on or about May 22, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of an iron salt, strychnine, phosphorus, and unidentified plant extractives.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the label on each package or box bore the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said pills, "Highly recommended for Nervousness, General Debility, Lack of Energy, Self Distrust, Loss of Memory and Diseases arising from Mental Worry, Overwork, Excesses, etc.," which said statements were false and fraudulent in that the pills contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and said pills were not a remedy or cure for any of the diseases mentioned.

On October 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8959. Misbranding of Allan's Star Brand Pills. U. S. * * * v. 4 Boxes * * * of Allan's Star Brand Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13757. Inv. No. 23298. S. No. C-2541.)

On October 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 boxes of Allan's Star Brand Pills, at Blytheville, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 5, 1920, by the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the pills consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, and starch.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that there appeared upon the circular inclosed in each box of the article the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the same, "A Good Remedy in Suppressed or Painful Menstruation * * * to bring on the menses * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow * * * treatment should begin * * * Take one Pill * * * Continue this treatment * * * until a satisfactory result is secured * * * To Prevent Irregularities Take one Pill * * * four or five days preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual period. * * * For Painful Menstruation The same treatment prescribed for suppression," all of which said statements were false and fraudulent for the reason that the pills contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for them.

On November 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8960. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 1,549 Cases and 76 Cases * * * of Queen of the Valley Brand Catsup. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 9399, 9401. I. S. Nos. 6453-r, 6459-r. S. Nos. C-992, C-993.)

On October 17 and 18, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of